CHAPTER 3 GREEN BUILDING SECTION 301 GENERAL

301.1 SCOPE. Buildings shall be designed to include the green building measures specified as mandatory in the application checklists contained in this code. Voluntary green building measures are also included in the application checklists and may be included in the design and construction of structures covered by this code, but are not required unless adopted by a city, county, or city and county as specified in Section 101.7.

301.3 NONRESIDENTIAL ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS. [BSC] The provisions of individual sections of Chapter 5 apply to newly constructed buildings, building additions of 1,000 square feet or greater, and/or building alterations with a permit valuation of \$200,000 or above (for occupancies within the authority of California Building Standards Commission). Code sections relevant to additions and alterations shall only apply to the portions of the building being added or altered within the scope of the permitted work.

A code section will be designated by a banner to indicate where the code section only applies to newly constructed building [N] or to additions and alterations [A]. When the code section applies to both, no banner

301.3.1 Nonresidential additions and alterations that cause updates to plumbing fixtures only:

Note: On and after January 1, 2014, certain commercial real property, as defined in Civil Code Section 1101.3, shall have its noncompliant plumbing fixtures replaced with appropriate water-conserving plumbing fixtures under specific circumstances. See Civil Code Section 1101.1 et seq. for definitions, types of commercial real property affected, effective dates, circumstances necessitating replacement of noncompliant plumbing fixtures, and duties and responsibilities for

301.3.2 Waste Diversion. The requirements of Section 5.408 shall be required for additions and alterations whenever a permit is required for work.

301.4 PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES. (see GBSC) 301.5 HEALTH FACILITIES. (see GBSC)

SECTION 302 MIXED OCCUPANCY BUILDINGS

302.1 MIXED OCCUPANCY BUILDINGS. In mixed occupancy buildings, each portion of a building shall comply with the specific green building measures applicable to each specific occupancy.

SECTION 303 PHASED PROJECTS

303.1 Phased projects. For shell buildings and others constructed for future tenant improvements, only those code measures relevant to the building components and systems considered to be new construction (or newly constructed) shall apply.

303.1.1 Tenant improvements. The provisions of this code shall apply only to the initial tenant or occupant improvements to a project. Subsequent tenant improvements shall comply with the scoping provisions in Section 301.3 non-residential additions and alterations.

ABBREVIATION DEFINITIONS:

Department of Housing and Community Development California Building Standards Commission DSA-SS Division of the State Architect, Structural Safety Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development OSHPD LR Low Rise High Rise Additions and Alterations

CHAPTER 5

NONRESIDENTIAL MANDATORY MEASURES

DIVISION 5.1 PLANNING AND DESIGN

SECTION 5.101 GENERAL

The provisions of this chapter outline planning, design and development methods that include environmentally responsible site selection, building design, building siting and development to protect, restore and enhance the environmental quality of the site and respect the integrity of adjacent properties.

SECTION 5.102 DEFINITIONS

5.102.1 DEFINITIONS The following terms are defined in Chapter 2 (and are included here for reference)

CUTOFF LUMINAIRES. Luminaires whose light distribution is such that the candela per 1000 lamp lumens does not numerically exceed 25 (2.5 percent) at an angle of 90 degrees above nadir, and 100 (10 percent) at a vertical angle of 80 degrees above nadir. This applies to all lateral angles around the luminaire.

LOW-EMITTING AND FUEL EFFICIENT VEHICLES. Eligible vehicles are limited to the following:

- 1. Zero emission vehicle (ZEV), including neighborhood electric vehicles (NEV), partial zero emission vehicle (PZEV), advanced technology PZEV (AT ZEV) or CNG fueled (original equipment manufacturer
- only) regulated under Health and Safety Code section 43800 and CCR, Title 13, Sections 1961 and 1962. 2. High-efficiency vehicles, regulated by U.S. EPA, bearing High-Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) car pool lane stickers issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles.

NEIGHBORHOOD ELECTRIC VEHICLE (NEV). A motor vehicle that meets the definition of "low-speed vehicle" either in Section 385.5 of the Vehicle Code or in 49CFR571.500 (as it existed on July 1, 2000), and is certified to zero-emission vehicle standards.

TENANT-OCCUPANTS. Building occupants who inhabit a building during its normal hours of operation as permanent occupants, such as employees, as distinguished from customers and other transient visitors.

VANPOOL VEHICLE. Eligible vehicles are limited to any motor vehicle, other than a motortruck or truck tractor, designed for carrying more than 10 but not more than 15 persons including the driver, which is maintained and used primarily for the nonprofit work-related transportation of adults for the purpose of ridesharing.

Note: Source: Vehicle Code, Division 1, Section 668

ZEV. Any vehicle certified to zero-emission standards.

(REFER TO <SHEET><DETAIL><SPECIFICATION>

SECTION 5.106 SITE DEVELOPMENT

5.106.1 STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION. Newly constructed projects and additions which disturb less than one acre of land shall prevent the pollution of storm water runoff from the construction activities through one or more of the following measures:

5.106.1.1 Local ordinance . Comply with a lawfully enacted storm water management and/or erosion control

5.106.1.2 Best Management Practices (BMP). Prevent the loss of soil through wind or water erosion by implementing an effective combination of erosion and sediment control and good housekeeping BMP.

1. Soil loss BMP that should be considered for each project include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Scheduling construction activity. b. Preservation of natural features, vegetation and soil. c. Drainage swales or lined ditches to control stormwater flow.
- d. Mulching or hydroseeding to stabilize disturbed soils. e. Erosion control to protect slopes. f. Protection of storm drain inlets (gravel bags or catch basin inserts). g. Perimeter sediment control (perimeter silt fence, fiber rolls).
- n. Sediment trap or sediment basin to retain sediment on site. Stabilized construction exits.
- Wind erosion control. k. Other soil loss BMP acceptable to the enforcing agency.

2. Good housekeeping BMP to manage construction equipment, materials and wastes that should be considered for implementation as appropriate for each project include, but are not limited to, the

- Material handling and waste management.
- b. Building materials stockpile management. c. Management of washout areas (concrete, paints, stucco, etc.).
- d. Control of vehicle/equipment fueling to contractor's staging area.
- e. Vehicle and equipment cleaning performed off site. f. Spill prevention and control. g. Other housekeeping BMP acceptable to the enforcing agency.

(REFER TO <SHEET><DETAIL><SPECIFICATION>_

5.106.4 BICYCLE PARKING. For buildings within the authority of California Building Standards Commission as specified in Section 103, comply with Section 5.106.4.1. For buildings within the authority of the Division of the State Architect pursuant to Section 105, comply with Section 5.106.4.2

5.106.4.1 Bicycle parking. [BSC-CG] Comply with Sections 5.106.4.1.1 and 5.106.4.1.2; or meet the applicable local ordinance, whichever is stricter.

5.106.4.1.1 Short-term bicycle parking. If the project or an addition or alteration is anticipated to generate visitor traffic, provide permanently anchored bicycle racks within 200 feet of the visitors' entrance, readily visible to passers-by, for 5% of new visitor motorized vehicle parking spaces being added, with a minimum of one two-bike capacity rack. Exception: Additions or alterations which add nine or less visitor vehicular parking spaces.

5.106.4.1.2 Long-term bicycle parking. For new buildings with 10 or more tenant-occupants or for additions or alterations that add 10 or more tenant-occupants or for additions or alterations that add 10 or more tenant vehicular parking spaces, provide secure bicycle parking for 5 percent of the tenant vehicle parking spaces being added, with a minimum of one space. Acceptable parking facilities shall be convenient from the street and shall meet one of the following:

1. Covered, lockable enclosures with permanently anchored racks for bicycles; 2. Lockable bicycle rooms with permanently anchored racks; or

3. Lockable, permanently anchored bicycle lockers.

Note: Additional information on recommended bicycle accommodations may be obtained from Sacramento Area Bicycle Advocates.

5.106.4.2 Bicycle parking. [DSA-SS] For public schools and community colleges, comply with Sections 5.106.4.2.1 and 5.106.4.2.2

5.106.4.2.1 Student bicycle parking. Provide permanently anchored bicycle racks conveniently accessed with a minimum of four two-bike capacity racks per new building. 5.106.4.2.2 Staff bicycle parking. Provide permanent, secure bicycle parking conveniently accessed with a minimum of two staff bicycle parking spaces per new building. Acceptable bicycle parking facilities

shall be convenient from the street or staff parking area and shall meet one of the following: 1. Covered, lockable enclosures with permanently anchored racks for bicycles;

2. Lockable bicycle rooms with permanently anchored racks; or 3. Lockable, permanently anchored bicycle lockers.

(REFER TO <SHEET><DETAIL><SPECIFICATION>

5.106.5.2 DESIGNATED PARKING FOR CLEAN AIR VEHICLES. In new projects or additions or alterations that add 10 or more vehicular parking spaces, provide designated parking for any combination of low-emitting, fuel-efficient and carpool/van pool vehicles as follows:

TABLE 5.106.5.2 - PARKING				
TOTAL NUMBER OF PARKING SPACES	NUMBER OF REQUIRED SPACES			
0-9	0			
10-25	1			
25-50	3			
51-75	6			
76-100	8			
101-150	11			
151-200	16			
201 AND OVER	AT LEAST 8% OF TOTAL			

5.106.5.2.1 - Parking stall marking. Paint, in the paint used for stall striping, the following characters such that the lower edge of the last word aligns with the end of the stall striping and is visible beneath a parked vehicle: CLEAN AIR / VAN POOL / EV

Note: Vehicles bearing Clean Air Vehicle stickers from expired HOV lane programs may be considered eligible for designated parking spaces.

5.106.5.3 Electric vehicle (EV) charging. [N] Construction shall comply with Section 5.106.5.3.1 or Section 5.106.5.3.2 to facilitate future installation of electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE). When EVSE(s) is/are installed, it shall be in accordance with the California Building Code, the California Energy Commission (CEC) and as follows:

5.106.5.3.1 Single charging space requirements. [N] When only a single charging space is required per Table 5.106.5.3.3, a raceway is required to be installed at the time of construction and shall be installed in accordance with the California Electrical Code. Construction plans and specifications shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 1. The type and location of the EVSE.
- 2. A listed raceway capable of accommodating a 208/240 -volt dedicated branch circuit.
- 3. The raceway shall not be less than trade size 1." 4. The raceway shall originate at a service panel or a subpanel serving the area, and shall
- terminate in close proximity to the proposed location of the charging equipment and listed suitable cabinet, box, enclosure or equivalent. 5. The service panel or subpanel shall have sufficient capacity to accommodate a minimum
- 40-ampere dedicated branch circuit for the future installation of the EVSE.

5.106.5.3.2 Multiple charging space requirements. [N] When multiple charging spaces are required per Table 5.106.5.3.3 raceway(s) is/are required to be installed at the time of construction and shall be installed in accordance with the California Electrical Code. Construction plans and specifications shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 1. The type and location of the EVSE.
- 2. The raceway(s) shall originate at a service panel or a subpanel(s) serving the area, and shall terminate in close proximity to the proposed location of the charging equipment and
- into listed suitable cabinet(s), box(es), enclosure(s) or equivalent. 3. Plan design shall be based upon 40-ampere minimum branch circuits.
- 4. Electrical calculations shall substantiate the design of the electrical system, to include the rating of equipment and any on-site distribution transformers and have sufficient capacity to simultaneously charge all required EVs at its full rated amperage.
- 5. The service panel or subpanel(s) shall have sufficient capacity to accommodate the required number of dedicated branch circuit(s) for the future installation of the EVSE.

5.106.5.3.3 EV charging space calculations. [N] Table 5.106.5.3.3 shall be used to determine if single or multiple charging space requirements apply for the future installation of EVSE.

Exceptions: On a case-by-case basis where the local enforcing agency has determined EV charging and infrastructure is not feasible based upon one or more of the following conditions:

- 1. Where there is insufficient electrical supply.
- 2. Where there is evidence suitable to the local enforcing agency substantiating that additional local utility infrastructure design requirements, directly related to the implementation of Section 5.106.5.3, may adversely impact the construction cost of the project.

TABLE 5.106.5.3.3			
TOTAL NUMBER OF PARKING SPACES	NUMBER OF REQUIRED SPACES		
0-9	0		
10-25	1		
36-50	2		
51-75	4		
76-100	5		
101-200	7		
201 AND OVER	6% of total ¹		

1. Calculation for spaces shall be rounded up to the nearest whole number

5.106.5.3.4 [N] Identification. The service panel or subpanel(s) circuit directory shall identify the reserved overcurrent protective device space(s) for future EV charging as "EV CAPABLE". The raceway termination location shall be permanently and visibly marked as "EV CAPABLE".

5.106.5.3.5 [N] Future charging spaces qualify as designated parking as described in Section 5.106.5.2 Designated parking for clean air vehicles.

- 1. The California Department of Transportation adopts and publishes the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (California MUTCD) to provide uniform standards and specifications for all official traffic control devices in California. Zero Emission Vehicle Signs and Pavement Markings can be found in the New Policies & Directives number 13-01. www.dot.ca.gov/hq/traffops/policy/13-01.pdf.
- 2. See Vehicle Code Section 22511 for EV charging spaces signage in off-street parking
- facilities and for use of EV charging spaces. 3. The Governor's Office of Planning and Research published a Zero-Emission Vehicle Community Readiness Guidebook which provides helpful information for local governments, residents and businesses. www.opr.ca.gov/docs/ZEV Guidebook.pdf.

(REFER TO <SHEET><DETAIL><SPECIFICATION>

5.106.8 LIGHT POLLUTION REDUCTION. [N] Outdoor lighting systems shall be designed and installed to comply with the following:

- 1. The minimum requirements in the California Energy Code for Lighting Zones 1-4 as defined in Chapter 10 of the California Administrative Code: and
- 2. Backlight, Uplight and Glare (BUG) ratings as defined in IES TM-15-11; and 3. Allowable BUG ratings not exceeding those shown in Table 5.106.8, or Comply with a local ordinance lawfully enacted pursuant to Section 101.7, whichever is more stringent.

Exceptions: [N]

- 1. Luminaires that qualify as exceptions in Section 140.7 of the California Energy Code.
- 3. Building facade meeting the requirements in Table 140.7-B of the California Energy Code, Part 6. 4. Custom lighting features as allowed by the local enforcing agency, as permitted by Section 101.8 Alternate materials, designs and methods of construction.

Note: [N] See also California Building Code, Chapter 12, Section 1205.6 for college campus lighting requirements for parking facilities and walkways.

5.106.10 GRADING AND PAVING. Construction plans shall indicate how site grading or a drainage system will manage all surface water flows to keep water from entering buildings. Examples of methods to manage surface water include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Water collection and disposal systems.
- 3. French drains. 4. Water retention gardens.

ALLOWARIE DATING

5. Other water measures which keep surface water away from buildings and aid in groundwater

Exception: Additions and alterations not altering the drainage path.

TABLE 5.106.8 [N] MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE BACKLIGHT, UPLIGHT AND GLARE (BUG) RATINGS 1,3

LIGHTING ZONE | LIGHTING ZONE | LIGHTING ZONE | LIGHTING ZONE

ALLOWABLE RATING	1	2	3	4
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE BACKLIGHT RATING 3				
Luminaire greater than 2 mounting heights (MH) from property line	No Limit	No Limit	No Limit	No Limit
Luminaire back hemisphere is 1-2 MH from property line	B2	В3	B4	B4
Luminaire back hemisphere is 0.5-1 MH from property line	B1	B2	В3	В3
Luminaire back hemisphere is less than 0.5 MH from property line	В0	В0	B1	B2
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE UPLIGHT RATING				
For area lighting 4	U0	U0	U0	U0
For all other outdoor lighting,including decorative luminaires	U1	U2	U3	U4
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE GLARE RATING 5				
Luminaire greater than 2 MH from property line	G1	G2	G3	G4
Luminaire front hemisphere is 1-2 MH from property line	G0	G1	G1	G2
Luminaire front hemisphere is 0.5-1 MH from property line	G0	G0	G1	G1
Luminaire back hemisphere is less than 0.5 MH from property line	G0	G0	G0	G1

IESNA Lighting Zones 0 and 5 are not applicable; refer to Lighting Zones as defined in the California Energy

2. For property lines that abut public walkways, bikeways, plazas and parking lots, the property line may be considered to be 5 feet beyond the actual property line for purpose of determining compliance with this section. For property lines that abut public roadways and public transit corridors, the property line may be considered to be the centerline of the public roadway or public transit corridor for the purpose of determining compliance with this section.

3. If the nearest property line is less than or equal to two mounting heights from the back hemisphere of the luminaire distribution, the applicable reduced Backlight rating shall be met.

4. General lighting luminaires in areas such as outdoor parking, sales or storage lots shall meet these reduced

ratings. Decorative luminaires located in these areas shall meet U-value limits for "all other outdoor lighting". 5. If the nearest property line is less than or equal to two mounting heights from the front hemisphere of the luminaire distribution, the applicable reduced Glare rating shall be met.

(REFER TO <SHEET><DETAIL><SPECIFICATION>_

Code and Chapter 10 of the Callifornia Administrative Code.

DIVISION 5.2 ENERGY EFFICIENCY

SECTION 5.201 GENERAL

5.201.1 Scope [BSC-CG]. California Energy Code [DSA-SS]. For the purposes of mandatory energy efficiency standards in this code, the California Energy Commission will continue to adopt mandatory building standards.

DIVISION 5.3 WATER EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION

SECTION 5.301 GENERAL

5.301.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall establish the means of conserving water use indoors, outdoors and in wastewater conveyance.

SECTION 5.302 DEFINITIONS

as effective as the MWELO.

5.302.1 Definitions. The following terms are defined in Chapter 2 (and are included here for reference)

EVAPOTRANSPIRATION ADJUSTMENT FACTOR (ETAF) [DSA-SS]. An adjustment factor when applied to reference evapotranspiration that adjusts for plant factors and irrigation efficiency, which ae two major influences on the amount of water that needs to be applied to the landscape.

FOOTPRINT AREA [DSA-SS]. The total area of the furthest exterior wall of the structure projected to natural grade, not including exterior areas such as stairs, covered walkways, patios and decks.

METERING FAUCET. A self-closing faucet that dispenses a specific volume of water for each actuation cycle. The volume or cycle duration can be fixed or adjustable.

GRAYWATER. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 17922.12, "graywater" means untreated wastewater that has not been contaminated by any toilet discharge, has not been affected by infectious, contaminated, or unhealthy bodily wastes, and does not present a threat from contamination by unhealthful processing, manufacturing, or operating wastes. "Graywater" includes, but is not limited to wastewater from bathtubs, showers, bathroom washbasins, clothes washing machines and laundry tubs, but does not include waste water from kitchen sinks or

MODEL WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE ORDINANCE (MWELO). The California ordinance regulating landscape design, installation and maintenance practices that will ensure commercial, multifamily and other developer installed landscapes greater than 2500 square feet meet an irrigation water budget developed based on landscaped area and

MODEL WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE ORDINANCE (MWELO). [HCD] The California model ordinance (California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Division 2, Chapter 2.7), regulating landscape design, installation and maintenance practices. Local agencies are required to adopt the updated MWELO, or adopt a local ordinance at least

POTABLE WATER. Water that is drinkable and meets the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Drinking Water Standards. See definition in the California Plumbing Code, Part 5.

POTABLE WATER. [HCD] Water that is satisfactory for drinking, culinary, and domestic puroses, and meets the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Drinking Water Standards and the requirements of the Health Authority Having Jurisdiction.

RECYCLED WATER. Water which, as a result of treatment of waste, is suitable for a direct beneficial use or a controlled use that would not otherwise occur [Water Code Section 13050 (n)]. Simply put, recycled water is water treated to remove waste matter attaining a quality that is suitable to use the water again.

SUBMETER. A meter installed subordinate to a site meter. Usually used to measure water intended for one purpose, such as landscape irrigation. For the purposes of CALGreen, a dedicated meter may be considered a submeter.

WATER BUDGET. Is the estimated total landscape irrigation water use which shall not exceed the maximum applied water allowance calculated in accordance with the Department of Water Resources Model Efficient Landscape

(REFER TO <SHEET><DETAIL><SPECIFICATION>

SECTION 5.303 INDOOR WATER USE

5.303.1 METERS. Separate submeters or metering devices shall be installed for the uses described in Sections

5.303.1.1 Buildings in excess of 50,000 square feet. Separate submeters shall be installed as follows:

1. For each individual leased, rented or other tenant space within the building projected to consume more than 100 gal/day (380 L/day), including, but not limited to, spaces used for laundry or cleaners, restaurant or food service, medical or dental office, laboratory, or beauty salon or barber shop. 2. Where separate submeters for individual building tenants are unfeasible, for water supplied to the

c. Steam and hot water boilers with energy input more than 500,000 Btu/h (147 kW).

following subsystems a. Makeup water for cooling towers where flow through is greater than 500 gpm (30 L/s). b. Makeup water for evaporative coolers greater than 6 gpm (0.04 L/s).

5.303.1.2 Excess consumption. A separate submeter or metering device shall be provided for any tenant within a new building or within an addition that is projected to consume more than 1,000 gal/day. 5.303.3 WATER CONSERVING PLUMBING FIXTURES AND FITTINGS. Plumbing fixtures (water closets and urinals) and fittings (faucets and showerheads) shall comply with the following:

5.303.3.1 Water Closets. The effective flush volume of all water closets shall not exceed 1.28 gallons per flush. Tank-type water closets shall be certified to the performance criteria of the U.S. EPA WaterSense Specification for Tank-Type toilets.

Note: The effective flush volume of dual flush toilets is defined as the composite, average flush volume of

two reduced flushes and one full flush.

5.303.3.2 Urinals. The effective flush volume of urinals shall not exceed 0.5 gallons per flush. 5.303.3.3 Showerheads

5.303.3.3.1 Single showerhead. Showerheads shall have a maximum flow rate of not more than 2.0 gallons per minute at 80 psi. Showerheads shall be certified to the performance criteria of the U.S. EPA WaterSense Specification for Showerheads.

5.303.3.3.2 Multiple showerheads serving one shower. When a shower is served by more than one showerhead, the combined flow rate of all the showerheads and/or other shower outlets controlled by a single valve shall not exceed 2.0 gallons per minute at 80 psi, or the shower shall be designed to allow only one shower outlet to be in operation at a time.

Note: A hand-held shower shall be considered a showerhead

more than 0.5 gallons per minute at 60 psi.

5.303.3.4 Faucets and fountains.

5.303.3.4.1 Nonresidential Lavatory faucets. Lavatory faucets shall have a maximum flow rate of not

5.303.3.4.2 Kitchen faucets. Kitchen faucets shall have a maximum flow rate of not more than 1.8 gallons per minute at 60 psi. Kitchen faucets may temporarily increase the flow above the maximum rate, but not to exceed 2.2 gallons per minute at 60 psi, and must default to a maximum flow rate of 1.8 gallons per minute at 60 psi.

5.303.3.4.3 Wash fountains. Wash fountains shall have a maximum flow rate of not more than 1.8 gallons per minute/20 [rim space (inches) at 60 psi].

5.303.3.4.4 Metering faucets. Metering faucets shall not deliver more than 0.20 gallons per cycle. **5.303.3.4.5 Metering faucets for wash fountains.** Metering faucets for wash fountains shall have a maximum flow rate of not more than 0.20 gallons per minute/20 [rim space (inches) at 60 psi].

Note: Where complying faucets are unavailable, aerators or other means may be used to achieve

5.303.4 COMMERCIAL KITCHEN EQUIPMENT.

5.303.4.1 Food Waste Disposers. Disposers shall either modulate the use of water to no more than 1 gpm when the disposer is not in use (not actively grinding food waste/no-load) or shall automatically shut off after no more than 10 minutes of inactivity. Disposers shall use no more than 8 gpm of water.

Note: This code section does not affect local jurisdiction authority to prohibit or require disposer

5.303.5 AREAS OF ADDITION OR ALTERATION. For those occupancies within the authority of the California Building Standards Commission as specified in Section 103, the provisions of Section 5.303.3 and 5.303.4 shall apply to new fixtures in additions or areas of alteration to the building.

5.303.6 STANDARDS FOR PLUMBING FIXTURES AND FITTINGS. Plumbing fixtures and fittings shall be installed in accordance with the California Plumbing Code, and shall meet the applicable standards referenced in Table 1701.1 of the California Plumbing Code and in Chapter 6 of this code.

(REFER TO <SHEET><DETAIL><SPECIFICATION>

nildin മ

<u>Б</u>

7

D

G¹